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YESTERDAY.

And where are now thy sunny hours,
Fond man, which shone but yesterday?
Perchance thy path was rich with flowers,
That glittered in thy joyous way;
Perchance the day's pure eye of light
Was one interminable smile,
And visions eloquent and bright
Stir'd thy soul with bliss the while.

And where are they? The sweeping tide,
Of onward and resistless Time
Is strewn with wrecks of baffled pride—
Conceptions high and hopes sublime;
Dreams that have shed upon the earth
The gladdening hues of paradise;
The elixir of life, the mirth,
And all their kindling ecstasies.

What rocks it now, that once a cloud
Was dimly brooding o'er thy head—
That to the tempest thou hast bow'd,
When joy's ephemeral beams had fled?
That day hath gone—its cares are o'er—
Its shadows all have pass'd away—
Time's wave hath murmured by that shore,
And round thee now is but to nav.

Then what is yesterday?—a my
That burst on being's troubled wave,
Which pass'd like a swift thought away
Into Eternity's wide grave;
A star whose light hath left the sky—
But for a moment given—
Scarce gleaming on the gladdened eye,
Ere it hath left the vault of Heaven!

To-day!—how little is its span!
The interest of an endless state
Beyond the feverish life of man,
Are crowded with their awful weight!
Prayers may ascend—the soul may pour
Its trembling supplications here,
That when time's fitful hour is o'er,
Its hopes of Heaven may blossom there.

NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

That our readers may fully understand the
late movement in Boston by the advocates of
non-resistance, and what they do actually
propose, we have copied their declaration. It
will be regarded, we think, as a curiosity, es-
pecially when we understand that it is not mere-
ly the work of a few individuals, but is actually
concurred in by a considerable number of re-
spectable, learned, and somewhat distinguished
men. It seems they aim at nothing less than
the destruction of all government. For our
part we think rather favorable of settling na-
tional disputes by arbitration instead of the
sword. This is only adopting the principle of
civil law in controversies between nations. If
one man steals a horse from another, the in-
jured individual is not permitted to avenge the
wrong by pursuing and shooting the aggressor,
or by burning his house, if he has one, but the
thief is arrested and tried by a judge and jury.
Why then should not the civilized and Chris-
tian nations of the world establish courts to ob-
viate the necessity of wars between nations to
redress real or supposed injuries? Perhaps the
time has not yet come for such an institution.
We think, however, it would attract more
attention were it not that the United States and
the principal powers of Europe have been at
peace with each other a quarter of a century,
and there seems to be little need of such a tri-
bunal as a Congress of Nations.

The following Declaration was reported by
Mr. Garrison, and adopted by the new Non-
resistance Society, with a Constitution in ac-
cordance, which Constitution, having been con-
sidered, article by article, the whole was adopted,
years 28, says 15. Nearly half of the years
were women. About 200 members attended
the Peace Convention. In consequence of the
admission of women as members, some of the
men withdrew.—*Kennebec Journal.*

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

Adopted by the Peace Convention, held in
Boston, September 18, 19 and 20, 1838.
Assembled in Convention, from various sec-
tions of the American Union, for the promotion
of peace on earth, and good will among men,
we, the undersigned, regard it as due to them-
selves, to the cause which we love, to the coun-
try in which we live, and to the world, to pub-
lish a DECLARATION, expressive of the
principles we cherish, the purposes we aim
to accomplish, and the measures we shall adopt
to carry forward the work of peaceful universal
reformation.

We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any
human government; neither can we oppose any
such government, by resort to physical force.—
We recognize but one King, and Lawgiver, one
Judge, and Ruler of mankind. We are bound
by the laws of a kingdom which is not of this
world, in which *Mercy* and *Truth* are not to-
gether, and *Righteousness* and *Peace* have

kissed each other; which has no state lines, no
national partitions, no geographical boundaries;
in which there is no distinction of rank, or di-
vision of caste, or inequality of sex; the offi-
cers of which are *Peace*, its exponents *Righte-
ousness*, its walls *Salvation*, and its gates
Praise; and which is destined to break in pieces
and consume all other kingdoms.

Our country is the world, our countrymen
are all mankind. We love the land of our na-
tivity, only as we love other lands. The in-
terests, rights, liberties of American citizens
are no more dear to us, than are those of the
whole human race. Hence, we can allow no
appeal to patriotism, to revenge any national in-
sult or injury. The *Prince of Peace*, under
whose stainless banner we rally, came not to
destroy, but to save the worst of enemies. He
has left us an example, that we should follow
his steps. *God commendeth his love toward us,
in that while we were yet sinners, Christ
died for us.*

We conceive, that if a nation has no right to
defend itself against foreign enemies, or to pun-
ish its invaders, no individual possesses that
right in his own case. The unit cannot be of
greater importance than the aggregate. If
one man may take life, to obtain or defend his
rights, the same license must necessarily be
granted to communities, states and nations.—
If he may use a dagger or a pistol, they may
employ cannon, bomb-shells, land & naval for-
ces. The means of self-preservation must be
in proportion to the magnitude of interests at
stake, and the number of lives exposed to de-
struction. But if a rapacious and blood-thirsty
soldiery, thronging these shores from abroad,
with intent to commit rapine and destroy life,
may not be resisted by the people or magistra-
cy, then ought no resistance to be offered to
domestic troublemakers of the public peace, or of
private security. No obligations can rest upon
Americans to regard foreigners as more sacred
in their persons than themselves, or to give
them a monopoly of wrong-doing with impunity.

The dogma, that all the governments in the
world are approvingly ordained of God, and
that the powers that be in the United States, in
Russia, in Turkey, are in accordance with his
will, is not less absurd than impious. It makes
the impartial Author of human freedom and
equality, unequal and tyrannical. It cannot be
affirmed that the powers that be, in any nation,
are actuated by the spirit or guided by the ex-
ample of Christ, in the treatment of enemies;
therefore, they cannot be agreeable to the
will of God; and therefore their overthrow, by a
spiritual regeneration of their subjects, is in-
evitable.

We register our testimony, not only against
all wars, whether offensive or defensive, but all
preparations for war; against every naval ship,
every arsenal, every fortification; against the
militia system and a standing army; against all
military chieftains and soldiers; against all mon-
uments commemorative of victory over a for-
eign foe, all trophies won in battle, all celebra-
tions in honor of military or naval exploits; a-
gainst all appropriations for the defence of a na-
tion by force and arms, on the part of any le-
gislative body; against every edict of govern-
ment requiring of its subjects military service.
Hence, we deem it unlawful to bear arms, or to
hold a military office.

As every human government is upheld by
physical strength, and its laws are enforced vir-
tually at the point of the bayonet, we cannot
hold any office which imposes upon its incum-
bent the obligation to compel men to do right,
on pain of imprisonment or death. We there-
fore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every
legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all
human politics, worldly honors and stations of
authority. If we cannot occupy a seat in the
Legislature, or on the bench, neither can we
elect others to act as our substitutes in any such
capacity.

It follows, that we cannot sue any man at
law, to compel him by force to restore any thing
which he may have wrongfully taken from us or
others; but, if he has seized our coat, we shall
surrender up our cloak, rather than subject him
to punishment.

We believe that the penal code of the old
covenant, *An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a
tooth*, has been abrogated by Jesus Christ;
and that, under the new covenant, the forgive-
ness, instead of the punishment of enemies, has
been enjoined upon all his disciples in all cases
whatsoever. To extort money from enemies,
or set them upon a pillory, or cast them into
prison, or hang them upon a gallows, is obvi-
ously not to forgive, but to take retribution.—
*Vengeance is mine—I will repay, saith the
Lord.*

The history of mankind is crowded with evi-
dences, proving that physical coercion is not ap-
propriate to moral regeneration; that the sinful
dispositions of man can be subdued only by love;
that evil can be exterminated from the earth
only by goodness; that it is not safe to rely
upon an arm of flesh, upon man whose breath
is in his nostrils, to preserve us from harm;—
that there is great security in being gentle,
harmless, long-suffering and abundant in mercy;
that it is only the meek who shall inherit the
earth, for the violent who resort to the sword
are destined to perish with the sword. Hence,

as a measure of sound policy—of safety to prop-
erty, life and liberty—of public quietude and
private enjoyment—as well as on the ground of
allegiance to HIM who is King of Kings and
Lord of Lords—we cordially adopt the non-re-
sistance principle; being confident that it pro-
vides for all possible consequences, will ensure
all things needful to us, is armed with omni-
potent power, and must ultimately triumph over
every assailing force.

We advocate no Jacobinical doctrines. The
spirit of Jacobinism is the spirit of retaliation,
violence and murder. It neither fears God
nor regards man. We would be filled with the
spirit of Christ. If we abide by our principles,
it is impossible for us to be disorderly or plot
treason, or participate in any evil work; we
shall submit to every ordinance of man, for the
Lord's sake; obey all the requirements of gov-
ernment, except such as we deem contrary to the
commands of the gospel; and in no case re-
sist the operation of law, except by meekly
submitting to the penalty of disobedience.

But, while we shall adhere to the doctrine of
non-resistance and passive submission to ene-
mies, we purpose, in a moral and spiritual sense
to speak and act boldly in the cause of God;
to assail iniquity in high places and in low places;
to apply our principles to all existing civil,
political, legal, and ecclesiastical institutions;
and to hasten the time, when the kingdoms of
this world will have become the kingdoms of
our Lord and of him Christ, and he shall reign
forever.

It appears to us a self-evident truth, that
whatever the gospel is designed to destroy at
any period of the world, being contrary to it,
ought now to be abandoned. If, then, the time
is predicted, when swords shall be beaten into
ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks,
and men shall not learn the art of war any
more, it follows that all who manufacture, sell
or wield those deadly weapons, do thus array
themselves against the peaceful dominion of the
Son of God on earth.

Having thus briefly, but frankly, stated our
principles and purposes, we proceed to specify
the measures we propose to adopt in carrying
out our object into effect.

We expect to prevail, through the *foolishness
of preaching*—striving to commend ourselves
unto every man's conscience in the sight of God.
From the press we shall promulgate our sen-
timents as widely as possible. We shall en-
deavor to secure the co-operation of all persons
of whatever name or sect. The triumphant
progress of the cause of Temperance and of
Abolition in our land, through the instrumentality
of benevolent and voluntary associations, en-
courages us to combine our own means and ef-
forts for the promotion of a still greater cause.
Hence, we shall employ lecturers, circulate
tracts and publications, form societies, and pe-
tition our State and National Governments, in
relation to the subject of *UNIVERSAL PEACE*.—
It will be our leading object to devise ways and
means for effecting a radical change in the views,
feelings and practices of society, respecting the
sinfulness of war, and the treatment of ene-
mies.

In entering upon the great work before us,
we are not unmindful that in its prosecution we
may be called to test our sincerity, even as in a
feiy ordeal. It may subject us to insult, or
to shame, suffering, yea, and even death itself.
We anticipate no small amount of misconception,
misrepresentation, calumny. Tumults may arise
against us. The ungodly and violent, the
proud and pharisaical, the ambitious and tyrannical,
principals and powers, may combine to
crush us. So they treated the Messiah whose
example we are humbly striving to imitate. If
we suffer with him, we know that we shall reign
with him. We shall not be afraid of their ter-
ror, neither be troubled. Our confidence is in
the Lord Almighty, not in man. Having with-
drawn from human protection, what can sus-
tain us but that faith which overcomes the world?

We shall not think it strange, concerning the
fiery trial which is to try us, as though some
strange thing had happened unto us; but re-
joice, inasmuch as we are partakers of Christ's
sufferings. Wherefore, we commit the keep-
ing of our souls to God, in well doing,
as unto a faithful Creator. For every
one that forsakes houses, or brethren, or sis-
ters, or father, or mother, or wife, or child-
ren, or lands, for Christ's sake, shall receive a
hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting
life.

Firmly relying on the certain and universal
triumph of the sentiments contained in this
DECLARATION, however formidable may
be the opposition arrayed against them—in so-
lemn testimony of our faith their divine origin,
we hereby affix our signatures to it; commend-
ing it to the reason and conscience of man-
kind, giving ourselves no anxiety as to what
may befall us, and resolving in the strength of
the Lord God calmly and meekly to abide the
issue.

NOTE. The signatures will be published as
soon as they shall have been obtained in ac-
cordance with the following vote of the Convention,
viz:—That a committee be appointed to pro-
cure the Declaration of Sentiments to be en-
grossed upon parchment; and that all members

of the Convention whether present or absent,
have liberty to sign it.

Those members of the Convention who
intend to affix their names to this instrument,
are requested to give notice immediately to
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Corresponding Secretary
of the New England Non-Resistance Society.
Measures will be then taken forthwith to give
all such an opportunity to accomplish their
wishes.

[The principles of the foregoing Society are
ridiculed in the following letter in a Boston
paper.]
*Miss Laura Matilda Amanda Touchmenot, in
the city, to her cousin in the country.*

O my dear Angelina, do pray come to Bos-
ton and join the Non-Resistance Society. Ever
since I've been a member you've no idea how
tickled I've been. Lordy! what fine times we
do have! Aunt Betsey—and she's an old
maid you know—declares this is the beauti-
fullest society for the ladies that was ever thought
of, and I guess you'd say so to it you belonged
to it. Don't pray pine away there in the coun-
try without a beau, when you can come here
and have fifty the moment you adopt what Dr.
Pry last night called the non-resistance prin-
ciple in all its bearings. I am so overjoyed that
I can't stop now, dear Angelina, to tell you all
my experiences since I have resisted nobody.
If I want a new gown or shawl, I go into a shop
kept by some member of the society, take what
I want off the counter, and go off without pay-
ing for it. The clerk offers not the least resis-
tance. Tell cousin Dolly I shall send her a
dozen new gowns and petticoats, and as many
shoes, which I have got in this way. As I was
going home from the society the other night, a
gentleman came up, and says he, "Madam, I
believe I must have that shawl." "Certainly,"
says I, "won't you take the cloak too?" "Don't
care if I do," says he. "And the bonnet?"
"By all means." "And the ribbons and gown?"
"Why, I donna," said he. I declare, dear
Angelina, I almost completely disrobed myself,
as this brother took my clothes off one after
the other, without my offering the least resis-
tance, which would be contrary to the first prin-
ciple of our society. Well, as I went shivering
home, almost clothless, Dr. Clatter, who
spoke so eloquently last night, at one of our
meetings, of the complying and passive disposi-
tion of women, came up and accompanied me
home. Just as we got to the door, and he was
about bidding me good night, says he, putting
his arm round my neck, "One kiss, my dear."
It would have been of no use to resist, it had
not been contrary to our principles. "Certi-
tainly," says I, turning the other cheek to him,
after he had saluted me, "won't you take ano-
ther?" Do what you will, I can offer no resis-
tance. "So you see, my dear cousin, we have
capital times here; and I want you to come
straight down in the next stage. I am confi-
dent as Mr. Caper remarked at our last meeting,
it at the Non-Resistance Society will form a
new era in the history of woman. The sex is
too much given to resistance—too obstinate and
self-willed. Women must be more yielding,
passive and compliant, if they want to get mar-
ried and do their part towards renovating this
wicked world. So do come quick, and help
us along in the good work.

Yours ever, in the bonds of non-resistance,
LAURA MATILDA AMANDA TOUCHMENOT.
P. S. I shall petition the next General
Court to have my name changed—Touchmenot
not being in all respects in keeping with the
great principles of non-resistance.

P. S. 2d. Tell father if the old horse kicks
him in the back, he must not kick back, but
turn his front and let the animal kick that too.

The noble Science of Law. The following
fine specimen of legal acumen we find in the
Charleston Courier:—
A gentleman of profession, now no more,
of the Western Circuit, defended a client for hog
stealing, but notwithstanding his efforts, a con-
viction was had. The Act of Assembly in
describing his offence, says—"If any person or
persons shall be indicted and found guilty of
stealing any sheep, goat or hog, for stealing of
which, he, she, or they may be convicted as
aforesaid." The next section imposes whip-
ping in default of payment of the fine.

Upon the trial it came out in evidence that
the hog stolen was a pig. Among the other
grounds in arrest of judgment and for a new
trial, was one which went to the merit of the
case, viz:—"That the defendant was found
guilty of stealing a hog when the evidence only
established that he stole a pig, which was no
offence under the statute."

Judge Nott, who was the presiding Justice,
asked the learned advocate if he intended to
press the ground?

Advocate—Certainly I shall press that ground,
it is my chief reliance in the case.

Judge Nott—You then say a pig is not a
hog.

Advocate—Certainly. What would your
honor call a young sheep?

Judge—A lamb.

Advocate—What is a young goat?

Judge—A kid.

Advocate—A young dog.

Judge—A puppy.

Advocate—The young of the gaudy butter-
fly?

Judge—A worm.

Advocate—The young of the domestic hen?

Judge—A chicken.

Advocate—I think your honor will now see
that I have a most ample and irresistible de-
fence; and in the course of my argument I will
be able fully to satisfy the court on the point.—
The learned gentleman proceeded in the case.

Argument.—May it please your honor. My
unfortunate client has been convicted of hog
stealing against the most positive testimony.—
All the witnesses for the prosecution declared
the animal to be a pig. (Laughter.) Now,
I would ask, if a pig can grunt? Every body
knows that he cannot. He can squeak, but
there is no grunt in him. (Laughter.) Can
he gain a subsistence by rooting? No, then
he can be no hog. When a man says he will
go the whole hog, bristles, and all, he cannot
mean a pig, for a pig has no bristles, and is but
the mimic of a hog. (Laughter.) If your hon-
or was to send your servant to market to buy a
pig, and he brought you home a hog weighing
300 lbs. I apprehend you would not consider
him as having obeyed your orders. (Laugh-
ter.) When you speak of a man, you certainly
do not mean an infant at the bosom of its
mother. If he be twenty one years of age, he
will be a man, but until then, he is an infant in
law and in fact. When a pig can grunt, he is
a hog, and not till then. (Laughter.) I shall
urge the point no further.

A Fare retort. One of the most learned
and witty of a very talented bench of county
judges, recently undertook to cheapen the price
allowed by the Board of Supervisors to the
Sheriff, for boarding the prisoners in jail. The
worthy functionary declared that he could find
those who would contract to board them at
seven shillings a head per week and insisted
that the price allowed should not, therefore, ex-
ceed that paltry sum. A bystander ap-
proached in reply, that he could easily find men
who would fill the worthy Judge's seat on the
bench, and do its duties as well as he did, for
twenty five cents a day—ergo, that compensa-
tion was amply sufficient for his Judgeship.—
The truth of the proposition was so apparent to
the mind of his honor, that he did not feel dis-
posed to press the matter further. [Buffalo
Com. Adv.]

MANNA.—This is believed to be an insect
secretion, and collected from a shrub called
gavan, two feet high, bearing a resemblance to
the broom. It is collected in cloths spread be-
neath them at night, and in them wears the
form of large crystal drops of dew, such as are
seen on plants in England early in the morn-
ing. It is found near Mount Sinai, and regard-
ed with peculiar interest in consequence of its
connection with one of the most striking events
recorded in Scripture. It falls during the heat
of day, is collected early in the morning, and,
after straining it through cloths, it is placed in
skins or gourds: a considerable quantity is
consumed by themselves, a portion is sent to
Cairo, and the monks of Mount Sinai retail it
to pilgrims, who receive it with much reverence
as an incontestable proof of the event to which
it refers. It is held as a luxury, and used for
all the purposes of honey; and, when taken
in large quantity, proves a mild laxative.
[Wellstead's Travels in Arabia.]

*A girl run away from London and went
to Paris, because her grandmother refused to
bid her "good morning" at the breakfast table,
one day.*

RELIGION. We pity the man who has no
religion in his heart—no high and irresistible
yearning after a better and holier existence—
who is contented with the sensibility and gross-
ness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at
the darkness of its prison house; nor exults
at the thought of its final emancipation. We
pity him because he affords no evidence of his
high origin, no manifestation of that intellectual
prerogative, which renders him the delegate
lord of the visible creation. He can rank no
higher than animal nature—the spiritual could
never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excite-
ments—to minister with a bountiful hand to
depraved and stong appetites—are the attrib-
utes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes
and aspirations to this life, and this world, is
like remaining forever in the place of our birth
without ever lifting the veil of the visible hori-
zon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us;
calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things
of nature, which man would do well to imitate.
It is a meek and blessed influence stealing in as
it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and
without excitement. It has no terror—no
gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up
the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds
and unshadowed by the superstitions of man.
It is from the hands of the Author, and glowing
from the immediate presence of the great spirit,
which pervades and quickens it. It is written
on the arched sky. It looks from every star.
It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible
wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the
earth—where the shrubless mountain pierces

the thin atmosphere of the eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark wave of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is that which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness. [J. G. Whittier.]

From the Portland Standard.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The means by which the Federal party has been enabled to secure another triumph in New York, ought to arouse the Democracy to renewed and more vigorous efforts in maintaining their just and righteous cause. If such proceedings shall be sanctioned—if corruption be allowed to stalk abroad, unrebuked, in open day—if the right of suffrage is thus to be trifled with and overborne, then it is high time for every man, who has one drop of patriotic blood in his veins, to lift up a voice of remonstrance and exert every effort to crush an enemy, who manifests a spirit so utterly subversive of our free institutions. If one half which is reported, and upon high authority, be true—never was there a scene of more reckless and daring corruption than in the late election in New York. Besides the direct and palpable frauds practiced upon the right of suffrage, funds to a large amount were lavishly distributed, & corruption in its naked form was openly busy at the polls. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars are said to have been subscribed by Federal merchants in the City of New York alone, and to operate upon that city, and it is said, that those to whose hands this fund was entrusted, were to have but one half the amount in case the Federal party failed of an election. This refined system of bribery—this holding up a reward before the eyes of the purchased backs of the Federal party in case of success, doubtless had its intended effect, and the profuse importation of foreign voters, at so much ahead attests the success of this unblushing corruption. It is believed also, that funds were distributed to leading partisans throughout the State to be used to enliven the zeal and arm with the weapons of corruption, the active electioneering agents of Federalism in every County and town. Indeed the money power was in the field, wielding its appropriate instruments of success, appealing to every selfish passion, misrepresenting the measures of the administration—seizing on every local excitement, and joining in every fanatical project, which had, in any quarter and in any cause, enlisted the feelings of any portion of the community. When we look at the vast army of Banks and other corporations—their immense hordes of officers, stockholders, and debtors, armed with large funds and operating, by their connexion with business, upon the interests of multitudes—and acting as zealous partisans of Federalism, and moving in an unbroken phalanx, and with a bitterness unexampled against the National Administration—we cannot fail to see something of the tremendous odds, which the democracy were compelled to encounter. But notwithstanding this array of obstacles, we firmly believe the democracy would have triumphed, as we are satisfied they yet will, had it not been for the disgraceful means resorted to by the Federal party—means, which may succeed for a time—but will soon bring down upon their authors a swift and certain overthrow.

Conservatism and political abolitionism played a conspicuous part in the Federal operations in the election. Like all deserters, the conservative faction in New York exhibited the fiercest zeal & bitterness against former friends. It is said they constituted the most busy and active agents of the Federal party, parading the State, inveigling against the administration, every where and in every form, the influence derived from their connection with their former friends, to inveigle and mislead those, who were not then aware of their open treachery, into the support of the Federal ticket. The great leader of this faction in N. York is said to have been particularly busy and availed himself of every occasion to manifest his unrelenting animosity against the Democracy, to whose favor he owes his political influence and the office he now fills, and which he will probably again obtain as the reward of zealous efforts in behalf of the Federal ticket. Federalism allied itself, too, with political abolitionists—and we find both factions in fraternal embrace and vying with each other in their zeal for the Federal ticket.

Such are some of the means of Federal success. Is there any thing in a triumph, wrought out by such means, to dishearten? Even in New York the popular vote tells us the Democratic cause is onward. Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, &c., but just now wrested from the grasp of Federal domination—all point, not only to the recovery of the ground lost last year by the Democracy, but to the complete prostration of Federalism, which must rapidly follow the restoration of general prosperity, and the full development of the deceptive and corrupting means it has resorted to to break its downfall. One set of frauds and deceptive stratagems can succeed but once, and when stripped of its accessories of panic and fraud, and of oppression, growing out of the influence of the moneyed engines over the business relations of the community, which the return of prosperity will soon put an end to, Federalism will sink into its merited insignificance, an object of contempt and scorn to every friend to the liberal spirit of the age and the free institutions of our country.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A correspondent in Nashville, to whom we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks, who has the best opportunities of collecting information and making up a judgment in regard to public opinion in the State of Tennessee, writes as follows: "Perhaps you would like to hear something of the prospects of the democratic party in this quarter. My means of information are very ample, as I almost daily see persons from nearly every part of the State. What I now state to you may be relied upon—in no event can Henry Clay obtain the vote of Tennessee. Heated patizans elsewhere may say what they please, but Mr. Clay's friends here are already aware of the fact, and are suffering his name to slide out of the public mind, as fast as possible. Their candidate for Governor, Newton Cannon, is well known to be opposed to Mr. Clay's election, although he may eventually vote for him, if he is the only candidate of the whigs.

"Col. Polk's coming out for Governor has had a fine effect. He has already addressed very large assemblages of the people at Columbia, Shelbyville, Pulaski, Lewisburg, Murfreesborough, Franklin, Raleigh, Paris, and Jackson: at all which places from fifteen to three thousand persons attended, and paid the greatest attention to what he said. There appears to be an active spirit of enquiry abroad among the people, which bodes no good to the whigs; the delusions of the White fever are passing away, and many true hearted democrats who had been led astray by that excitement, are discovering their error and cursing their deceivers. I cannot be mistaken in the signs of the time. A rapid revolution of public sentiment is now going on in this State—where it will stop it is impossible now to tell. If it progresses until August with the same rapidity that has marked its course for the past four months, Polk must beat Cannon ten or fifteen thousand votes, eight or ten members of Congress will be elected, and both branches of the Legislature will be ours.

"This may seem extravagant to you, but those on the spot know that it is nothing but sober truth. Not a day passes that I do not hear of important accessions to our ranks, men of high standing and great influence. Such is the rooted antipathy of Mr. Clay, and so deeply have our leading men pledged themselves against him, that none but the most reckless will adhere to him when the struggle lies between him and Mr. Van Buren alone.

"It affords me great pleasure to inform you that General Jackson's health is improving. I had the satisfaction of spending a day in his company last week, and found him full of life and confidence in the success of democratic principles, and the ultimate triumph of the administration."

The following article is from the Bangor Democrat, and an excellent one it is too. It expresses, in a few words, some important truths which ought never to be lost sight of by the Democracy of the State. We must keep up our organization and zeal, if we would maintain the proud ascendancy which we now possess. Argus.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." Although the democracy of Maine has this year won a glorious and decisive victory, let no one suppose that the enemy will never again attempt to set foot upon the field from which they have recently been driven in disgrace, nor again sound the bugle for another onset. Our opponents have been routed horse and foot, but they will again make head and the game. They will prepare for a second and third encounter, and fight the battle over again, and a preparatory means, will attempt to lull the democracy into a false security, to sow tares among the wheat, to divide and separate our forces, or to amalgamate parties. Let democrats beware of these and all similar wiles and artifices of the enemy, and always sleep upon their arms.

The storm does not rage until the tempest gathers—so long as the enemy are narrowly watched and met at every turn, and all hostile movements understood, and our opponents are not permitted to concentrate their forces and fortify their encampment, no eminent danger need be apprehended of open or secret attacks. But if our forces are divided and scattered; if our army is disbanded or our discipline relaxed; if we forget that there is a subtle enemy to watch, and that the mercenary may prove traitors, we should tremble for the consequences.

The stake is too great for the enemy to quit the field of opposition until after 1840. Our opponents have been completely routed, but not annihilated; there is yet much fighting to be done, and the foe are again and again to be hunted from their fortresses and strong holds, before submissively yielding to their ultimate inevitable fate. They may take to the bush, or they may resolve on working while we sleep, let us always be in a state of good preparation, and never forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Massachusetts. The Federalists have, of course, elected their ticket in Massachusetts, but by diminished majorities. The democratic gain on the gubernatorial vote is 6,648. The Democrats have elected 8 Senators, and the Federalists 16—and there is no choice in the residue of the Districts. Last year there was not a single Democrat in the Senate. In the House the Democratic gain is very considerable. In many of the towns there was no choice on the first trial. In Boston—the head quarters of Federalism—but a portion of the Federal ticket was elected on the first trial. The Democrats gained in every Ward in the City. Of the Congressional delegation the Federalists

have succeeded in all the Districts but two.—In the 19th District, Henry Williams—Democrat—has been chosen. In Mr. Parmenter's District—there is probably no choice. If the Democratic Candidate should succeed on another trial in this District, (which is represented by a Democrat in the present Congress) we shall have one gain in the Congressional Delegation in Massachusetts. Under all the circumstances and against all the obstacles, which oppose the Democratic party in Massachusetts—our friends there have done nobly. They have but to buckle on their armor anew and wage the war with the ability they have at command to insure a complete and radical regeneration of that State.

[Portland Standard.]

THE ELECTIONS.

New York. The result in this State is as follows:—The Federal candidate for Governor is chosen by a majority of 10,883. In the Assembly, the Federalists have chosen 50 members, and the Democrats 47. In the Senate the parties stand 18 Democrats to 14 Federalists. Of the members of Congress, the Democrats have elected 19, and the Federalists 21. In the Assembly of last year the Democrats had but 28 members—they have now 47.—The Democrats have a very considerably gain in the entire popular vote from last year, but have lost in the Congressional delegation.

[Portland Standard.]

From the San Francisco Democrat. MEANS AND APPLIANCES OF FEDERALISM.

It is related, upon the authority of a gentleman who has seen the Subscription Lists, that the Federalists raised the enormous sum of One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars, in New York City alone to carry on the election there. It is furthermore said, that one of the Federal ticket for Congress, subscribed Fifty Thousand Dollars of this fund to break down the Democratic party and defeat their candidates. In one Ward, alone, Thirty Thousand Dollars were raised, one half of which was hung up, like a purse at a horse race as a reward to unprincipled jockeys for cheating at the polls and practicing all sorts of deceit, to do what has been done, to defeat the will of the people. Who believes it possible, that a party which has no stronger hold upon the confidence of the people, than what it can purchase with money or obtain by fraud and deceit, will ever maintain ascendancy, gotten by such unwholesome and unfair means? As it is all surprising, that the Democracy of New York were unable to resist and overcome the means and appliances of Federalism, when those means were so desperate, and those appliances so extravagant and profligate? Who would not infinitely prefer defeat to triumph, when the latter is attained under such revolting circumstances as has gained the Federal victory in the City of New York.

VERMONT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

An election in this District took place on Tuesday last, for Member of Congress, and the results (says the Burlington Sentinel of Thursday) have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the Democracy.

John Smith, was the democratic candidate. He was opposed by the present incumbent, ALLEN, Federal. The Sentinel says, after giving the result in Chittenden County, showing a gain for Smith, of 153 votes since the September election, when no choice was effected.—Saco Democrat.

From Franklin County we have returns from four towns only, which give Smith a majority of 405—showing a gain for Smith in those towns alone, of 271 votes since the September election. We think we are safe in estimating Mr. Smith's majority at 500 over all. As the Free Press extra said, 'This is glory enough for one (half) day.'

Little Delaware Forever! ANOTHER STATE REDEEMED.

Thomas Robinson, the democratic candidate for Congress in Delaware, has beaten his opponent, Mr. Miligan, who is the present member. The democrats are also supposed to have carried a majority of the Legislature, which will give them a United States Senator.—Argus.

ANOTHER MEMBER GAINED!

There is no doubt of the election of Mr. SMITH, (democratic) in Vermont. In Chittenden County there is but 95 majority against him, being a total of 153 since the last election—and in four towns in Franklin, he has a majority of 405. His majority will not vary much from 500. Good.—Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

The Gazette has a column and a half of matter in relation to the delation of Mr. Swartout, late Collector at New York—the odium of whose misconduct it attempts to throw upon the democratic party in general, and President Jackson in particular. We are aware that the two gentlemen were fast friends—that they served together in the field—but we are equally well aware that Mr. Swartout was not even a supporter of the administration for two or three years. From a leader in the conservative faction, he speedily became a leader of the federal party, in which capacity he was recognized by the latter for months before he went to Europe. When the banks suspended, and it became necessary for the government to demand specie for its dues, Mr. Swartout 'took the responsibility' of receiving Bank paper, and

of making his disapproval of the course of the administration publicly known. From that moment he became a divinity in the federal church,—there was nobody like Mr. Swartout in the opinion of that party—he was toasted, publicly and privately, as a rare instance of resistance against "Executive usurpation," and the "tyranny" of Martin Van Buren. In his delation we have the key to his motives and his acts. He was one of those embarrassed speculators who could not live a day without bank facilities and who was willing to prostitute his official power to rendering a *quid pro quo*. He was a genuine 'distress-ichig'—and had no more connection with the democratic party than Daniel Webster had. He deserted the democratic party as soon as he became dishonest—and was but a very short time in reaching a high station in the councils of its opponents.

As to the Gazette's flourish of trumpets about this delation being "a death blow to the Sub-Treasury Bill," it is all federal moonshine. So far as it has any application, it is a conclusive argument in favor of the disconnection with the democratic party than Daniel Webster had. He deserted the democratic party as soon as he became dishonest—and was but a very short time in reaching a high station in the councils of its opponents. The delation occurred under the 1st Bank system, and could not have occurred under an Independent Treasury arrangement, such as has been twice voted down by the federalists. The conservative federal policy of bank expansions on the strength of the people's money leads directly to overgrown speculations and a corrupt use of the public money to sustain them. Every day's experience is impressing more deeply on the public mind the necessity of an Independent Treasury—of guarding against any other than the legitimate use of the public revenue. Many of the more candid and sagacious of the federal party are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that after all, the administration is right, and those who have clamored against it, wrong. Let the Gazette croak as it may, the Independent Treasury will survive all the "death blows" which federalism can deal, and come out triumphant in the end.

A HOME THRUST.—The following is from the Boston Advocate—its severity is fully justified by the slang-wrangling character of the Atlas:—

"The Atlas, with the characteristic vulgarity which befalls that press, and that would revolt the appetites of all but those who batten on the coarsest intellectual food, applies to one of the finest scholars of the age, Mr. A. H. Everett, the supposed witty epithet of 'wandering buffalo.'" With what terror that buffalo would have stricken the poor delirium tremens wretch who utters this slang, had it stooped over him to drink when he was prostrate in the 'horse trough.'"

From the Eastern Argus.

MR SWARTOUT'S DEFALCATION.

The federalists attempt to turn this matter, (as they do every thing else,) to political account. They have more reasons than one for their course in the present instance—they not only want to make political capital of it, but, also, to clamor out of sight the illustration it affords of the merits of that iniquitous scheme for uniting Bank and State which is the main point, for the present, in the creed of the federal party. The federalists charge this delation as one of the fruits of the very and only system under which it could not have occurred, viz: an Independent Treasury—a system requiring such safeguards to be thrown around the money of the people, as would secure it against the depredations of speculators and swindlers. The assertions of the federalists on this point are well answered by the Globe, as follows:—

The assertion of the Intelligence's correspondent in New York that the greater part of this delation "happened when he was depositing the public money under the Sub-Treasury arrangements" is utterly false. We learn that so far as the investigation has proceeded, it appears that the speculations commenced as early as 1820, and continued three years under the United States Bank system, and three or four under the deposit system of State banks. What portion has happened since May 1837, is not yet known, but, from that time until March, 1838, when Mr. S. went out of office—having been supplanted in it by direction of the present President—enough was not collected in money at the port of New York to pay the current expenses and debentures of the government. Hence no collection of any excess of money existed; and this disproves conclusively the Intelligence's statement "that the most of the default has happened since Mr. Swartout deposited the public money, as Mr. Hoyle now deposits his, in special deposit on his own account." The collector would have no money, under the circumstances, to retain or deposit in bank to his private credit, or to the credit of the Treasurer, or to be held by him in any way as a Sub-Treasurer.

Another graceless expedient is resorted to, to cast the odium of SWARTWOUT's conduct on the Administration by which he has been expelled and exposed. He was originally a friend of General Jackson, and appointed by him.—This is true; but they forget to say that he was a favorite of the New York merchants—was re-appointed to their general joy—has been in close intimacy with them throughout the whole of their warfare upon the present Administration—was chairman of the great Conservative meeting of Federalists in the city of New York, which gave the first direction to the late campaign against the Administration, charging it with all manner of abuse in relation to the public money, and especially in diverting it from the use of the merchants—in this way took a prominent part in the united effort made by them to defeat the election of the present Chief Magistrate—was always his personal and

political opponent, and never, for one moment, had his countenance or confidence. Indeed, Mr. SWARTWOUT once declared to us that he would not hold office under Mr. VAN BUREN, if elected President, and his reason became apparent. He was ousted by Mr. VAN BUREN, who was saluted on the occasion by the universal anathemas of the great merchants of New York and of their presses.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—Female Democracy. Two gentlemen of this town, one a Democrat, the other a Federalist, recently made an excursion together through the Northeast part of our State, and in their travels stopped a night at a tavern in Plinkham's Woods, so called, near the White Hills. "The house was kept by a woman of much shrewdness and intelligence, though so far removed from 'civilized society.'" In the course of the evening, she produced five newspapers, one of which being the N. H. Patriot, the Federal gentleman made some remarks in disparagement of the paper, saying among other things, that he believed back parts of the State, among the ignorant, 'gratis,' in order to effect his election, &c. The land-lady repelled this assertion with great vivacity—said "she did not believe that"—it was a very good paper, and with the other Democratic papers, supported correct principles; that two of the papers she took were Democratic papers, and for which she paid; the other three were Federal, and were sent gratis. She had taken the Morning Star, which she once supposed a very good paper, but of late proving rather Federal, she had discontinued it. The Federal gentleman was effectually shut up—entirely "nosed up." Dover Gazette.

The Boundary Commissioners have returned to Bangor. The Whig says "that they found very distinctly marked highlands at the point where the waters divide between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and all the country north of the St. Johns river extremely mountainous. The country were the waters divide is not level and swampy, as has been represented and believed by many, but lies in mountains and dividing highlands, corresponding to the terms of the treaty of 1783." Their report will be made to the Legislature. Eastern Argus.

It is now said that the federalists have a majority in the Legislature of Delaware. There is no reason to believe the rumor that the federalists have carried Michigan. Eastern Argus.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, 2d inst.

MORMON WAR.

FARTHER OUTRAGES.—The people of the North-Western part of Missouri are now in the midst of a civil war, and we believe it will extend until every Mormon is exterminated or driven from the land. We have the following alarming intelligence by a ship from the office of the Missouri Watchman of last Monday, Oct. 29th.

From the Missouri Watchman—Extra.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Monday Morning, October 29. We have been requested by the Governor to publish an extra of our paper, giving to the public the intelligence which we yesterday received, in relation to our Mormon difficulties. We are also informed that a force 3000 men has been ordered to be raised, and to march immediately to the aid of the suffering inhabitants. The outrages of the Mormons are of a character never before known in a civilized country. They have now placed themselves in an attitude of open defiance of the laws of the land. The contents of the letters published, show that they have driven the inhabitants of Daviess' county from their homes, pillaged and burned the dwellings, driven off their cattle, and have taken the lives of our people. They will now be dealt with as enemies, and as traitors to the country. The following are extracts from the letters above referred to.

Letter from Judge King.

Richmond, Oct. 24, 1838.

Dear Sir—Our relation with the Mormons are such that I am perfectly satisfied that the arm of the civil authority is too weak to give peace to the country. Until lately I thought the Mormons were disposed to act only on the defensive; but their recent conduct shows that they are the aggressors, and that they intend to take the law into their own hands. Of their course of conduct in Daviess, I will give you the general facts, for to give the particulars would far transcend the limits of a letter. On Sunday, before they marched to Daviess, Joe Smith made known his views to the people, and declared the time had come when they would avenge their own wrongs—and that all who were not for them and taken up arms with them, should be considered as against them—that their property should be confiscated and their lives also be forfeited.

With this declaration, and much else said by Smith, calculated to excite the people present—the next day was set to meet and see who was for them and who against them; and under such severe penalties that there was none, I learn, who did not turn; and about 3 or 400 men, with Smith at their head, marched to Daviess. This was on Tuesday; the next day was the snow storm, and on Thursday they commenced their ravages upon the citizens, driving them from their homes and taking their property. Between 80 and 100 men went to Gallatin, and the post-office, and then burnt the houses. They carried off the spoils or horseback and in wagons, and now have them, I understand, in a

store house, been robbed furniture, &c. &c. At this time except Mormon without hours to have been six hundred; &c. employed in rounding up against them, for a siege—they have lately of what they call their leading wrong and I who will bet of twelve, &c. duty it is to of community supposed were privately burnt laying in ash.

LEXINGTON Gentlemen express, by J. Since you have Morehead, assist in repelling in and to-night Mormon army and this whole of Morehead let (Rogent) had were ten of I mainder were them had been further, that burned by us. Nothing can this news gaden are flying. A mob inington, amount sent from this ing, about 100 has the most boast of.

They will a warm recep will see the of Jefferson, formation to I. My hopes one of your Boone count be getting re trouble as fast as and put meed by they must commitment to the city, en tranquility to the supreme father daily. The Mormon one and all come at last. We have discretion at our own speed you.

From the We have Friday and information, mary. Although has intelligence restoration of It is reported Syracuse, the Britain has been The wealthy military officer having fallen, the country year, are past On Wednesday from an explosion took three persons.

The insured quarters at Montreal on Saturday. Beaulieu's priors have been a nouncing the other parties troops was of The passing Beaulieu's, good deal criticized toward down not been found on Mr. Elliot prisoners by at Montreal of more cons It appears this was engaged signally discussed on the great object between Napoleon rebels had a their principal

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1838. Mormons that the k to give I thought only on- et shows they in- inds. Of paritulars ter. On viess, Joe people, when they d that all arms with them— andated and

se said by the present see who and under I learn, 1000 men. Daviess. was the omme- ncing them property. Gallatin, Stollings, a houses. ck and in tand, in a

store house, near their camp. Houses have been robbed of their contents,—beds, clothing, furniture, &c. and all deposited, and term it "a consecration to the Lord."

At this time there is not a citizen in Davies, except Mormons. Many have been driven without warning, others have been allowed a few hours to start. The stock of the citizens have been seized upon killed and salted up by hundreds; from 50 to 100 wagons are now employed in hauling in the corn from the surrounding country. They look for a force against them, and are consequently preparing for a siege—building block houses, &c. They have lately organized themselves into a band of what they call "Danites," and sworn to support their leading men in all they say or do, right or wrong and farther, to put to instant death those who will betray them. There is another band of twelve, called the "destructives," whose duty it is to watch the movements of men and of communities, and to avenge themselves for supposed wrongful movements against them, by prettily burning houses, property, and even laying in ashes, towns, &c.

I am, very respectfully,
AUSTIN A. KING.

LEXINGTON, 6 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 25.

Gentlemen: This letter is sent after you on express, by Mr. Wm. Bryant, of Ray county. Since you left us this morning, Mr. C. R. Morehead, came here on express for men to assist in repelling a threatened attack upon Richmond to-night. He brought news that the Mormon armed force had attacked Capt. Bryant this morning at day light, and had cut off his whole company of 50 men. Since Mr. Morehead left Richmond, one of the company (Rogers) had come in and reported that there were ten of his comrades killed, and the remainder were taken prisoners, after many of them had been severely wounded. He stated, further, that Richmond would be sacked and burned by the Mormon banditti to-night. Nothing can exceed the consternation which this news gave rise to. The women and children are flying from Richmond in every direction. A number of them have repaired to Lexington, among whom is Mrs. Rees. We have sent from this county since 2 o'clock this evening, about 100 well armed and daring men, perhaps the most effective that our country can boast of.

They will certainly give them (the Mormons) a warm reception at Richmond to-night. You will see the necessity of hurrying on to the city of Jefferson, and also of imparting correct information to the public as you go along.

My impression is that you had better send one of your number to Howard, Cooper and Boone counties, in order that volunteers may be getting ready, and flocking to the scene of trouble as fast as possible. They must make haste and put a stop to the devastation which is wrought by these infuriated fanatics. And they must go prepared with the full determination to exterminate or expel them from the state, en masse. Nothing but this can give tranquility to the public mind, and re-establish the supremacy of the law. There need be no farther dallying with the question anywhere. The Mormons must leave the state, or we will, one and all: And to this complexion it must come at last.

We have great reliance upon your ability, discretion and fitness for the task you have undertaken, and have only time to say, God speed you.

Yours, truly,
E. M. RYLAND.

From the N. Y. Courier and Adv. of Thurs. 12.

LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal papers of Thursday, Friday and Monday, containing a large mass of information, of which we give a copious summary. Although no individual affair of importance has taken place, the general aspect of the intelligence is favorable as regards the speedy restoration of tranquility.

It is reported that by gentlemen from Syracuse, that the epidemic steamboat Great Britain has been destroyed by the rebels.

The weather was extremely unfavorable to military operations on Thursday, much rain having fallen, which had a very bad effect on the country roads, which, at this season of the year, are passable with great difficulty.

On Wednesday a party of police came in from an expedition to Varennes, in which they took three prisoners and a small piece of cannon.

The insurgents have evacuated their headquarters at Napierville, which were found abandoned by Sir John Colborne on his arrival there on Saturday.

Beaulieu's has been retaken, and all the prisoners have been rescued. There seems to have been a fight, for although the despatch announcing the retaking of Beaulieu gives no other particulars, it mentions that the loss of the troops was one man killed and three wounded. The passengers of the Brougham were found at Beaulieu, and rescued. The boat was a good deal crippled in her machinery, and was towed down to Lachine. The mail bag had not been discovered by the rebels, and was found on board unopened.

Mr. Ellice and the other gentlemen made prisoners by the rebels at Beaulieu, arrived at Montreal on Sunday.

The affair, or rather affairs, at Lacolle, were of more consequence than we had supposed. It appears that the whole strength of the rebels was engaged in it, and that they were most signally discomfited. The first attempt was made on the 6th, by Cote and Gagnon. The great object was to open a communication between Napierville and Rouse's Bay, where the rebels had a schooner, on board of which was their principal supply of arms, consisting of sun-

dry muskets and a six-pounder. The attacking force consisted of about 400 men; and the attack commenced about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The defeat of the rebels was complete, and they left in the hands of the volunteers their six pounder, about 250 stands of arms and a quantity of ammunition. Their loss was 11 killed and 8 prisoners. The wounded escaped over the lines. Two of the volunteers were killed and two wounded.

As the firing was distinctly heard at Rouse's Point, and it was not long before the defeated rebels were seen making toward the lines, the small United States force, some 30 men, stationed there, turned out to prevent any violation of the neutrality, and picked up 75 muskets which the refugees had dropped on entering the U. S. territory. The same party seized also the vessel with the rebel munitions of war, consisting of ammunition and cannon balls.

On the morning of the 9th the attempt was renewed, by Nelson himself, with 800 well armed men from Napierville, and 200 more who had swords and pikes. The attack this time was upon Odeltown which was defeated by 200 volunteers under command of Col. Taylor.

OXFORD DEMOCRATS.

Paris, November 27, 1838.

The federalists are cheering loudly because they have not been beaten in Massachusetts and New York. In both of these States there has been a democratic gain, and the prospects of the democracy are cheering. When we compare the result of the elections this fall, with those of last, we are much to cheer and encourage us. We have gained Maine. In Vermont we have gained a member of Congress, where there was no election, as contended by a federal Legislature. The question has been again submitted to the people, and they have brought in their verdict, in the shape of a majority of about seven hundred for the democratic candidate. In Massachusetts the federalists have elected their governor or by a majority of about eight thousand, and the democrats have gained about that number. Last year the entire Senate was federal, and this year it is stated that sixteen federalists and eight democrats have been elected, and no choice of the remainder. We have also gained, there, about one hundred representatives. In New York we have lost several members of Congress, but not near so many as the federalists claimed at first. Last year the delegation from that State, stood thirty democrats to ten federalists, and it will be in the next Congress nineteen democrats and twenty-one federalists. We have gained seventeen members of the Assembly and considerably diminished the aggregate federal majority of last year. In Delaware we have gained a member of Congress and a Governor and both branches of the Legislature. In Pennsylvania we have gained a Governor and we believe a majority in the Legislature. In New Jersey the federal Governor and council have rejected democratic votes enough to declare five federalists elected to Congress, when their opponents had a majority of the votes actually given by the people. If we have not every where triumphed, we have made great gains. Peace and distress, in which the struggle of federalism has, have vanished, and the people are returning to a sense of their true interests and the support of democracy. We have cause for encouragement but none for supineness or negligence. Our enemies are powerful and active. Their efforts will be persevering and desperate. The same zeal and energy which the democracy have manifested for the last three months will ensure our triumph, but it we relax our efforts, we shall lose all that we have just gained, and experience flesh and blood. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We must not slack in our vigilance but we must make it a rule to yield at this crisis without a desperate struggle. We must be prepared to meet them. We must not relax our discipline or diminish our efforts if we would completely and secure our triumph.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. We have devoted considerable space to the various and somewhat conflicting reports, respecting the recent insurrections among our neighbors. From appearances we fear that from want of concert and other causes, the attempts of the "patriots" as they call themselves, and rebels, as they are termed by the English Government, will be productive only of misery and ruin to themselves without producing an amelioration of their condition, or the attainment of the objects they have in view. Our sympathies are well-taken, but policy, principle, and duty forbid, on our part, any violation of the neutrality now subsisting between this country and Great Britain. Whatever wrongs they endure and whatever injuries the parent country may have inflicted upon them, they afford us no reason to engage in the quarrel. It therefore, behooves our government to be exceedingly watchful that her conduct may be above, not only blame, but well-founded suspicion. Some erroneous notions prevail as to the reciprocal rights and duties of our government and citizens, which, unless corrected, may lead to difficulties.

UNLAWFUL ROBBERY. We are informed that Mr. Coby, of Sumner, was robbed in Bethel week before last. It is said that he was walking along the road in the evening when he was suddenly seized from behind by one man and instantly knocked down by another by a blow on the head and left for dead. He did not recover his senses until the next morning, when he, with difficulty, crawled to the nearest house. We learn that he was employed in buying cattle and had between seven and eight hundred dollars with him. The robbers took his pocket book, containing about forty dollars, but did not find the rest of the money which was concealed about his person. He is now in a fair way of recovery, but has discovered no clue to the perpetrators of this outrage.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIRED UPON.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 12.

"My dear sir,—A boat (not ten, as stated in the accompanying extract) conveying a company of Col. Worth's regiment from Ogdensburg to French Mills, on Thursday last at noon day, was fired upon, by the British volunteers, and one man badly and dangerously wounded.—The boat was in American waters, and the men in full uniform. Their character could

not be mistaken, it, as fatally appears to be the case, within musket shot. Col. Worth started forthwith with a suitable force down the St. Lawrence, to look into this business."

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Times and Adv. of Thurs. Extra.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 12.

CANADA WAR.

Early this morning it was discovered that two schooners, loaded with armed men lay in the river between this village and Prescott.—Expectation was soon rife and excitement pervaded the whole population. It was obvious that Fort Wellington was the point of attack, and our citizens soon thronged the shore, eager to catch every movement.

A small armed steamboat was lying at the opposite wharf, and the people of Prescott, parading up and down from the village to the fort gave evidence that no small degree of hubbub and excitement pervaded the population.

One of the schooners containing the rebel armament had gone aground during the night, and a band of armed men seized the steamboat U. S. and pressed some of the hands into their service for the purpose of getting her off. She, however, was not able to reach the schooner, and as the water was not sufficient for her draft and she came into port for a long hauler. As she went out again, the Experiment (a British armed steamboat) greeted her with two shots which missed, and she passed down the river.

About nine o'clock, A. M., one detachment of the forces made a landing on the Canada shore about a mile below Fort Wellington, and whether they were attacked or not is uncertain. One opinion is that a party attacked them but retreated at the first fire. Men have been constantly crossing to them in small boats, and up to this hour, two o'clock, in the afternoon, about five hundred are supposed to have joined them.

The great scene of excitement, however, has been on the water. The Experiment kept up an irregular fire during the forenoon on the schooner and U. S. Watching their various evolutions and observing the skipping of shot as they glanced along the surface of the water, formed a very exciting scene in a quiet village like this.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Paul Pry, used as a ferry boat between this place and Prescott, went to the relief of the schooner that lay on the bar, and succeeded in getting her afloat. The Experiment threw in her shot at a liberal rate, and they were so near several times that they exchanged musket and rifle shot. It is reported that the Experiment sustained a loss of seven men—the schooner none.

After the schooner got afloat, the U. S. came up and entered the harbor. As she passed the armed steamboat a shot passed through her wheel house, and killed a very worthy young man by the name of Foster, a steersman on the boat.

3 o'clock, P. M. The rebel forces occupy a wind mill, about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our windows afford a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M. Arms and ammunitions appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf on which the wind-mill stands. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville, (twelve miles above this,) to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events soon.

From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 12.

On Sunday evening, the wheel of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house is left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

The following news, experience teaches, should be received with many grains of allowance.

From the Oswego Palladium, Nov. 15.—Extra.

A BATTLE—THE PATRIOTS VICTORIOUS.

By a gentleman who arrived from Sackett's Harbor this morning, we have received an extra from the office of the Sackett's Harbor Journal, furnishing the following intelligence given below. Before he left the Harbor the steamer U. S. had arrived and confirmed the statement.

From the Sackett's Harbor Journal.—Extra.

The steamboat Oneida, just arrived from Ogdensburg, brings us the following intelligence:—

A severe engagement took place at Prescott, yesterday, commencing at 8 A. M. and lasting seven hours, between the Patriots and British forces. About 500 Patriots, and 300 British regulars, together with some militia were engaged. The battle took place about a mile below Prescott—the Patriots having possession of

several stone buildings. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The British however, sustained by far the heaviest loss. Col. Young, the British commander, was among the killed, his body being pierced with seven balls. The British were twice repulsed by the patriots and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, of which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action, the British put their dead and wounded into a barn behind which they sheltered themselves, and the patriots to dislodge them set it on fire, when it was consumed together with its contents; immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott, for the last time.

The steamboat United States and two schooners were seized yesterday by the U. S. Marshal, under the neutrality law, and are now on their way to his port under his charge.—Yesterday, while engaged in getting a schooner off the flats in Ogdensburg harbor—after firing into the U. States, the Experiment attempted to run down the schooner Charlotte, but was fired into by the Patriots on board of her, killed six and wounding five, after which the Experiment retreated to Prescott.

A small boat containing 4 or 5 patriots, crossing from Ogdensburg to Prescott, was fired into by the British steam boat Coburg and disabled, and then she ran along side and fired down upon them sinking the boat and killing every person that was on board.

The steam boat Oneida has been chartered by Col. Worth, for the U. S. service, and is to return immediately to the river St. Lawrence with troops from this place.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter, for the year 1838, in their respective sums following, viz:—

Owner's name	Value	Tax	Interest	Unpaid	Total
Unknown	230	50	2	10	30
	3	1	0	0	4
	3	0	0	0	3
	3	0	0	0	3

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the collector, on or before the twenty-first day of March, next, (1839) so much of said taxes, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the store of John Higgins, Esq., in said town of Porter, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day.

ISAAC STANLEY, Collector of Porter, for 1838.

Porter, Nov. 12, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Execution the same having been previously attached on the writ and will be sold at public Vendue at the house of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, in said County of Oxford, on Monday the 17th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right that Sumner Stone has to redeem the equity of redemption in a parcel of Real Estate, situated in the Upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffin, a Tavern, and being the same premises that the said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq., by Mortgage Deed, dated the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars payable one fourth in three months, one fourth in one year, and one fourth in two years, and one fourth in three years from the date of said Mortgage Deed, with interest annually. The said Stone's right in equity to redeem said premises having been previously sold to William C. Whitney, Esq., for the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars.

Also, taken as above, and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right that the said Stone has to redeem the equity of redemption in a certain farm situated in the easterly part of Waterford, aforesaid, being the same farm that the said Stone conveyed to William C. Whitney, Esq., by Mortgage Deed, dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1832, to secure the payment of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars, payable in two years from the date of said Deed, with interest annually. The said Stone's right in equity to redeem said premises having been previously sold to William C. Whitney, Esq., for the sum of seven hundred dollars. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both of said pieces of land. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

SAM'L PLUMMER, Dep'ty Sheriff.

Waterford, Nov. 3, 1838.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Benjamin Fobes, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from this date have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James Lunt in said Peru, on the 1st Saturdays in January and February next, from one till five o'clock, P. M. on said days.

JAMES LUNT, } Commissioners.
GEORGE W. LUNT, }

Peru, August 28 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Josiah and Robert Maybury conveyed to me the subscriber by mortgage Deed, April 25, 1834, two parcels of land situated in Waterford; for a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the Oxford County Records, book 54, page 267, and, whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, I, the subscriber, claim to foreclose the above mortgage, agreeably to an Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages and the right of equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1835.

ALGERNON S. HOWE.

Bridgton, Nov. 13, 1838.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction at the homestead farm of James H. Withington late of Peru, deceased, of said County of Oxford on Tuesday the eighth day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M. so much of the real estate of the said Withington, including the "Acorn" of the widow's dower, therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, except an administration, and incidental charges; said estate consents to all the right and title said Withington had in his homestead farm, also a lot or parcel of land called the Thurston farm, lying in said Peru, also a pew in the meeting house in Rumford, near Alvin Bester's.

JOSEPH ADAMS.

Peru, Nov. 12, 1838.

Thrashing Machines.

THE best of Threshing Machines and has two new in hand. He also manufactures at his Shop CLAPBOARD & SHINGLE MACHINES at order, and at the shortest notice.

Oxford, Nov. 6th, 1838.

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Thrice Weekly Age.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will contain, in addition to the reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published in August.

The price of the Thrice Weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes. Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor. 25-Editors in this State, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a free insertion in their columns.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 20, 1838.

67-Subscribers received at this Office.

GEORGE F. EMERY,

Attorney at Law,

Waterford, Mr.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Richard P. Potter, Esq., late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the sixth inst. are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Levi Brown in said Waterford on the first Saturdays of February and May next, from one till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

DANIEL BROWN, } Commis-
DAN'L CHAPLIN, }

Waterford, Nov. 10, 1838.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, John Holland, of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, conveyed to the subscriber by mortgage half a lot of land in Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, being the northerly part of Lot No. 9, in the first Range of Lots in that part of said Greenwood which was formerly called Phillips Academy half township, as located, by Uriah Holt, Esq., and the same which the subscriber conveyed to said Holland by deed of even date with said mortgage. Now be it known that the condition of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same.

BENJ. JOSEPH.

Nov. 20, 1838.

APPROVED BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS

AND ACADEMIES.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

COMPOSITION. By R. G. Parker, A. M., principal of the Franklin Grammar School, Boston.

With 100 stereotyped editions.

From Dr. Fox, Principal of the Boston School, Boston.

This little manual, by the simplicity of its arrangement, is calculated to destroy the repugnance, and to remove obstacles which exist in the minds of young scholars to performing the task of composition. I think this work will be found a valuable auxiliary to facilitate the progress of the scholar, and lighten the labor of the teacher.

THE CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY,

an explanatory of the first principles of Human Organization, as the basis of Physical Education; with numerous illustrations, a full Glossary, or explanation of technical terms, and practical questions at the bottom of each page. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., formerly Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical Institution. New stereotyped edition, revised and enlarged.

ET This work has received the highest testimonials of approbation from the most respectable courts and academies already been adopted as a text book in several schools and colleges in various sections of the United States.

ALGER'S MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, &

ALGER'S MURRAY'S EXERCISES.

For sale by

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 30, 1838.

New and Valuable School Books.

FIVE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, on the inductive system; combining the Analytic and Synthetic methods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explained and illustrated in a perspicuous and familiar manner; containing also, practical systems of Mensuration, Gauging, Geometry, Book-keeping, &c., and much practical information connected with trade and commerce—forming a complete Mercantile Arithmetic.

Designed for Schools and Academies throughout the United States. By Benjamin Greenleaf, A. B., late Professor of Brainerd Academy. New Stereotyped Edition with corrections and improvements.

ET This work is highly approved and recommended by teachers who have used it, and its superior merits have already given it an introduction into many of the best Schools and Academies in the New England States, which is a favorable indication that it will assume a high rank in this department of science.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. Page, Principal of the English High School, Newburyport.

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Dear Sir: I have with much care examined the National Arithmetic, of which you are the author, and after having compared it, article by article, with the various other publications that have come to my hands, I hesitate not to say, that it contains a greater amount of matter, and a better arrangement of subjects, than any other book I have seen. Your rules are clearly and definitively stated, and your examples are well estimated to fix them in the mind.

I can gratefully commend the community on this valuable accession to our list of school books; and shall take pleasure in securing your Arithmetic extensively introduced into all our schools, as also into my own private library.

Yours, with just respect,

DAVID P. PAGE.

Newburyport, Mass., March 5, 1836.

From the President of Hampton Falls (N. H.) Academy.

I have used the National Arithmetic the past season, and am much pleased with it; and upon thorough examination and comparison with others, I think it not only superior to any, of the kind, but will answer as a substitute for nearly all the arithmetics now in use.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER AYER.

Hampton Falls, April 15th, 1835.

A KEY TO THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, exhibiting the operation of the more difficult questions in that work.

By the Author. Designed for the use of teachers only.

For sale to Teachers and School Committees, by

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 20, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH H. TREADWELL,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THOMAS TREADWELL,

Waterford, Nov. 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first day of November, one brown calf, supposed to be three years old. Said calf has a star in the forehead and one white hind foot. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the calf away.

ISRAEL KIMBALL,

East Bethel, Nov. 13, 183

